

## **2014 Nuclear Security Summit**

**Joint Statement by  
Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt,  
Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand,  
Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Ukraine and Vietnam**

### **In larger security: a comprehensive approach to nuclear security**

We firmly believe that, to be consistent and ultimately effective, nuclear security must be articulated within the international community's broader efforts to promote the inter-related goals of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the advancement of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

More than 40 years after the NPT's entry into force and 20 years after the end of the Cold War, the continued existence of many thousands of nuclear weapons still constitutes the greatest and most immediate risk for humanity.

In promoting nuclear security, States and other relevant stakeholders cannot set aside the fundamental question of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any possible use, either by intent or accident, of the most lethal device ever conceived.

It is our firm conviction that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of such weapons.

While we recognize that the security of nuclear weapons is the primary responsibility of States possessing them, these weapons are a legitimate concern of the entire international community.

We uphold the view that, as long as nuclear disarmament remains unrealized, measures aimed at comprehensively securing nuclear materials and facilities will be tinged with an undeniable degree of precariousness.

The additional risks stemming from the possibility of State or non-State actors having access to nuclear weapons or nuclear materials only heightens the need to expedite nuclear disarmament. For all their fundamental importance, measures against nuclear terrorism address only part of the problem, and are no substitute for the enhanced security that would be gained with the verifiable and irreversible abolition of nuclear weapons.

We also need to bear in mind the financial implications of maintaining (if not upgrading) nuclear arsenals, currently estimated at more than 17.000 warheads. The huge costs involved to secure them sit ill with a financially-constrained international environment. In fact the estimated 100 billion US dollars spent yearly to maintain nuclear arsenals could be better used for other purposes, including the achievement of the long-awaited Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to meet the needs of the world's poorest.

We are convinced that nuclear security efforts must be geared towards protecting all nuclear material and installations, in a comprehensive manner. To concentrate only on those for civilian application would be tantamount to neglecting the bulkiest part of such material.

As a matter of fact, according to United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM), 98% of the HEU and 86% of the separated plutonium stockpiles worldwide are possessed by the nuclear weapon states. Measures aimed at securing nuclear material and installations for military application should be therefore at least on a par with those related to material or installations for civilian purposes.

We underscore the need for enhanced transparency regarding nuclear weapons arsenals. Without detriment to the protection of sensitive national security information, nuclear weapon states should regularly give an account of measures related to the security of their nuclear arsenals and materials for military purposes.

Taking the cue from the transparency measures agreed upon by the 2010 NPT Review Conference, we deem the establishment of a mechanism for information-sharing in this field an important confidence-building measure.

While supporting measures aimed at enhancing the protection of nuclear materials, both for civilian and military purposes, it is our strong conviction that only the complete, verifiable and irreversible elimination of all nuclear weapons could offer the international community a long-standing and sustainable solution for the provision of larger security in the nuclear field.